

CLAIMS IN VARIOUS STATES

BOTH SIDES SURE OF VICTORY IN NEW YORK.

Landslide for the Democrats Predicted—Republicans Still Estimate 37,000 Plurality for Odell—Democrats Hopeful in Pennsylvania—Look for Gain of Three Congressmen in Ohio—Large Vote Expected in Iowa—Republicans Make Big Claims in Nebraska.

New York, Nov. 3.—The lull before the opening of the final struggle tomorrow finds the leaders of both the great parties still claiming large, and in many instances increased pluralities for their respective candidates.

Frank Campbell, chairman of the democratic state committee, has declared himself convinced that his estimate of 35,000 plurality in the state for Coler for governor erred on the side of modesty and expressed confidence that the candidate is sure of election by at least 50,000. Mr. Campbell, who is at his home in Bath, declared to-night that his increased estimate was based on late information which indicated that a landslide for the democratic party might be expected to-morrow. He thought it not improbable that Mr. Coler's plurality might run as high as 65,000 votes. Mr. Coler himself is very sanguine, being sure tonight that the governorship will be his by a plurality of 60,000 votes.

Colonel George George W. Dunn, chairman of the republican state committee, on the other hand, stands fast to his original estimate of 37,000 plurality for Odell, which is practically the same as that of the candidate himself.

John N. Carlisle, chairman of the democratic executive committee, said to-day that while he did not look for a democratic landslide he was satisfied that Coler would have a plurality of at least 35,000 votes and that he would carry eight or ten counties outside of Greater New York, including Erie and Albany.

Despite the enormous divergence of estimates there is at the last moment practically no change in the betting, the odds remaining at two to one on Odell, with few very large wagers reported.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, could see no reason to-night for changing his estimate of 112,000 plurality for Coler in Greater New York. Of this he expects 78,000 votes to be contributed by Manhattan and the Bronx, 30,000 by Brooklyn, 3,000 by Queens and 1,000 by Richmond. Republican estimates refuse to concede more than 45,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx and out down in Montgomery, reducing the democratic plurality below the Bronx to about 60,000, or just about half Mr. Murphy's figures.

Leaders of both parties agree that there is little likelihood of any radical change in the complexion of the congressional delegation of New York county, the results in many districts being foregone conclusions.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—The campaign having ended there was little activity to-day about republican and democratic headquarters. Those of the state leaders not residing in this city left here late night and to-day for their homes to vote. Former Judge Pennypacker, republican candidate for governor, spent the day at his home in Montgomery county and will remain there until after the election. Robert E. Pattison, his democratic opponent, was at his office here most of the day and to-night addressed a mass meeting of longshoremen in this city.

Insurance Commissioner Durham, leader of the local republican organization, predicts a convincing victory for the republican ticket. He said:

"As a result of the representations I have received I predict a republican majority in Philadelphia of 100,000. The total may be higher. I look for 75,000 majority for Judge Pennypacker outside of Philadelphia. The city will send a solid delegation to both branches of the legislature."

Those of the democratic leaders still here claim there is no doubt of Pattison's ability to carry the state outside of Philadelphia. Chairman Donnelly, of the city committee, expresses belief that Pattison's vote in this city will be more than 75,000 which, it is claimed, will insure his election if the democratic expectations are realized outside of Philadelphia.

United States Senator Penrose will come up for re-election by the legislature to be elected to-morrow. It is claimed the republicans will elect more than the 129 senators and representatives necessary to a choice on joint ballot and this insures Penrose's election.

Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Before the party managers left for their homes to-night to vote no unusual developments were reported anywhere in this state. The democratic managers still persist that there may be a surprise in the vote on the state ticket, and that they will gain three congressmen, surely two. The present Ohio delegation in congress consists of seventeen republicans and four democrats.

Chairman Dick before leaving for Akron this afternoon said he expected a republican gain of one by A. H. Jackson defeating Congressman James A. Norton in the Thirteenth district. While Chairman Dick has not changed his estimate of 70,000 plurality on the state ticket, there are others at the republican state headquarters who predict that the plurality of Laylin over Bigelow for secretary of state will approximate 100,000. The republicans express more confidence to-night than usual and offer bets at such odds as were never heard of in Ohio heretofore. Although the talk of the campaign has been about Johnson succeeding Hanna and after-

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SCHWAB'S CONDITION.

Denies Sensational Stories—Merely Exhausted from Overwork.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a dispatch from its Genoa correspondent giving an interview with Charles M. Schwab, who sailed from there to-day. Mr. Schwab denies the sensational stories regarding his condition which have been published in American newspapers. He says he is merely exhausted from overwork and that he is strictly obeying his doctor's orders. He says he may be sound and in excellent condition, and that he only needs rest in order to be able to take up the burden of his business as formerly. Dr. Robin says further that Mr. Schwab's intellectual activity is in no way impaired.

Forbes Beats Two Men.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Harry Forbes, the bantamweight champion, met two men in the same ring here to-night and defeated both. His opponents were George Halliday, of New York, and "Billy" Finucane, of Chicago. Each contest was scheduled for six rounds. Halliday met Forbes first and he was knocked out after two minutes of fighting in the first round. Halliday was badly outclassed and succumbed to a right swing on the jaw.

MISS BIGGAR SURRENDERS

HAS TROUBLE TO GET HERSELF LOCKED UP.

Actress Accused of Conspiracy Against Millionaire Bennett's Estate Has to Insist on Being Detained—Will Not Accept Bail Unless It is Also Forthcoming for Her Alleged Accomplices.

Freehold, N. J., Nov. 3.—Miss Laura Biggar, for whom a warrant was issued for attempted fraud in connection with the will of the late Millionaire Henry M. Bennett, experienced considerable difficulty in gaining admission to the county jail here when she appeared at the sheriff's office to-day and announced that she desired to surrender herself. The difficulty arose over the fact that the warrant was in the hands of a constable at Asbury Park and the sheriff declined to take the responsibility of locking the would be prisoner up until the document had been formally served on her.

Miss Biggar, finding the sheriff obdurate, insisted on waiting in the witness room of the jail where she consulted with her counsel and Dr. Hendricks and former Magistrate Stanton, who are jointly accused with her. Several hours elapsed before the constable arrived with the warrant, when, the sheriff's scruples having been removed, he consented to receive Miss Biggar as a prisoner. This formality being concluded Hendricks and Stanton were conducted back to their cells and Miss Biggar was kept in detention in the witness room, where she will remain until formally committed by Justice Hulse. Counsel for Miss Biggar said that since the accusation was laid against her she had been living in New York. She would not, he said, accept bail so long as it was not forthcoming for Hendricks and Stanton. It is understood that no indictment has yet been found against Miss Biggar.

PROBABLY SUICIDED.

A Bridgeport Railroad Man Mangled Beyond Recognition.

Bridgeport, Nov. 3.—Robert Arroll, for fifteen years employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, was run over by the 7:25 New York express to-night and mangled almost beyond recognition. The name "Arroll" on a piece of tape sewed to one of his socks proved the clue to his identity. He lived at 239 Broad street, this city, and leaves a widow and two daughters, twins, aged fifteen years. He was forty-eight years old and had been in poor health of late and at times out of his mind. He had but recently come out of a private hospital. His family fear he ended his life deliberately by lying down upon the track on the crest of the foot of State street. He had been melancholy all day and left the house at 7 o'clock this evening. He met his death twenty-five minutes later.

HARD TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE.

New Louisiana Law Regarding Whites and Blacks on Street Cars.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—The new state law requiring street railway companies to provide separate accommodations for whites and blacks went into effect to-day and is being enforced with difficulty. The company has reserved the rear seats for negro passengers and placed screens in the cars, but since the recent strike the decrease in the number of cars operated is so great that all of them are generally crowded to the guards. The whites consequently are insisting on riding in seats set aside for blacks, and overwhelmed by superior numbers, the conductors are finding it practically impossible to make the law effective.

WORK OF STRIKE COMMISSION

ENTIRE DAY SPENT IN LEHIGH VALLEY REGION.

Conditions Differ from Those in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley—Difficulty Regarding Mines to be Visited Compromised—John Markle Joins the Commissioners at Jeddore—Men Still Out at Independent Mines.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 3.—The anthracite strike commission spent the entire day in the Lehigh Valley region, visiting one mine and several of the mining villages. While most of the commissioners were looking over the territory, Recorder Wright was kept busy on the train in attending to the correspondence of the commission. Among the matters he disposed of was the sending of a copy of President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case, which was filed with the commission on Sunday night before its departure from Scranton for this region, to all the coal companies involved in the present controversy. The statement was mailed from this city and should be in the hands of the companies to-morrow. Under the agreement made before the commission at Washington the operators will make a reply in three or four days. The trip of the commission through this region was an interesting one, the conditions of mining being somewhat different from those existing in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valley. At nearly every station a small crowd was gathered to get a glimpse of the members of the commission. The commissioners were met at Pond Creek early in the forenoon by District President Duffy and National Board Member P. G. Gallagher, of the miners' union, who represented the mine workers. The operators' interests were taken care of by General Superintendent Warriner of the Lehigh Valley Coal company and Richards of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company.

A conference was held at Pond Creek between the company and miners' representatives and for some time they could not agree as to which mine the arbitrators should visit. The superintendent wanted the commissioners to take a look at No. 40 shaft of the Lehigh Valley company and the representatives of the miners thought that the Harwood colliery of C. Pardee & Co., an individual concern, was a more typical mine of the region. After some argument the matter was compromised and the Audenried colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Co. was selected. The commission's first stop of the day was at upper Lehigh, where A. C. Lisenring, superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Coal company took the commissioners for a drive through the town. While in this place the arbitrators visited one of the homes of the miners, the first they have been in since they have been touring the region.

Drifton was the next place visited and there a crowd gathered about the commission as Superintendent Smith of Cox Brothers Co., whose mines are located there, explained the trouble between the company and its men. All the miners employed at these mines are still on strike because the company insists upon the men returning to work as individuals and not in a body. At Jeddore John Markle, the independent operator, joined the party and escorted the commissioners to the mining village of Oakdale, near Jeddore. Mr. Markle showed them the club house which he maintained there for the benefit of the men. On the run into Hazleton where the breaker of No. 40 shaft was inspected, Messrs. Markle, Duffy and Gallagher had a spirited discussion over the differences existing at the Markle mines. None of the men at the Markle colliery have returned to work for the same reasons as those which are keeping the men out of the Cox mines. Mr. Markle told them he was running the Markle company and would maintain discipline.

Luncheon was served at the Central hotel here and the entire afternoon was spent in the Audenried mine. The commissioners were lowered into the workings 300 feet below through an eleven hundred foot slope. One of the "physical features" they saw was a vein of coal with a very steep pitch which was difficult to mine. While they were inspecting this a blast was fired in a nearby chamber and the lights carried by those who remained in the gangways below were extinguished by the rush of air. Some of the party were timid for a moment, wondering what had happened, but they were quickly assured that there was no danger. After they came to the surface the arbitrators visited a "stripping" which is a place where the coal lies so near the surface of the earth it can be taken off with a steam shovel. The commissioners spent to-night at the Central hotel and will leave for Shamokin at 7:45 to-morrow morning. The day will be spent in that vicinity and Wednesday will find the commission in the Panther Creek valley. On Thursday the arbitrators will visit the region around Pottsville and that night the commission will adjourn until November 14.

COLONEL SWAYNE RECALLED
Preparations for Expedition Against the Mad Mullah.
Aden, Arabia, Nov. 3.—Colonel Swayne has been temporarily recalled to England, where he will act as adviser to the foreign office. General Manning has assumed command of the British Somaliland expedition. Three thousand men will begin to advance against the Mullah about November 27. This delay is due to the fact that General Manning is dispensing with the Indian troops in the belief that the native levies are more effective.

It is rumored in native quarters that the Mullah has raised an advance British outpost in the vicinity of Bohote, Somaliland, capturing a large camel transport.

A STEERABLE BALLOON.

Successful Experiment of the New Airship of Lebaudy Brothers.

Nantes, France, Nov. 3.—It has been known for some time past that the brothers Pierre and Paul Lebaudy and an engineer named Julliot had been constructing a steerable balloon, but such secrecy has been observed that little or nothing has been published about the new flying machine.

The first trial of the new machine took place yesterday near Bonnières, where the airship was constructed. The balloon ascended to a height of about twenty yards, with two persons in the car. It was prevented from going higher by ropes, and the motor drove the airship against a stiff breeze. After manoeuvres lasting half an hour, during which several circles of the park were made, the airship was replaced in its shed. Engineer Julliot, who had charge of the motor, was completely satisfied with the test, but would say nothing further.

The Lebaudy balloon is similar in appearance to, but twice the size of, those of M. Santos-Dumont. It is 64 1-2 yards long and 12 yards in diameter. The car is 3 1-2 yards long and can hold three persons. The propeller is driven by a motor of forty horse power and at yesterday's trial the balloon seemed to move at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The owners of the new airship are anxious to avoid publicity concerning it until it has made a trip from Bonnières to Paris and return.

U. S. TREASURER'S REPORT

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE TREASURY'S CONDITION.

Magnitude of the Available Cash Balance and Unprecedented Holdings of Gross Gold—The Revenues and Expenditures for the Year—A Surplus of \$91,287,376—Other Statistics.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in opening his annual report, says that the magnitude of the available cash balance and the unprecedented holdings of gross gold are the striking features of the condition of the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, 1902. The net ordinary revenues for the year were \$662,478,223, and the expenditures \$471,190,857, showing a surplus of \$91,287,376.

In comparison with the previous year there was a decrease of \$35,307,104 in the revenues, offset by a falling off of \$38,776,495 in the expenditures. While there was an increase of \$18,859,252 in the receipts from customs, the internal revenues, under the operation of new laws repealing the war taxes fell off \$35,300,541. There was a decrease of \$32,344,841 in expenditures on account of the war department and an increase of \$7,296,149 in the cost of the navy. The total receipts of the year from all sources, including the public were \$1,062,124,057, and the disbursements \$669,627,941. United States notes and treasury notes were redeemed in gold to the amount of \$17,432,590 of the former and \$12,744,590 of the latter, without any impairment of the gold reserve of \$150,000,000.

In the first quarter of the fiscal year 1903 the diminution of internal revenue continued in larger ratio from the effect of the act of April 12, 1902, repealing war taxes, reaching \$16,909,544. The total receipts were, however, \$2,902,306 greater for the quarter. The expenditures, on the other hand, as compared with the July, August and September preceding increased by \$19,844,151. The net result is an excess of receipts of \$13,539,171.

The available cash balance in the treasury July 1, 1902, has the largest net balance in its history. It amounted to \$882,187,361. The gold reserve is counted in as it is available for the redemption of legal tender notes. The sums in national banks to the credit of the treasurer and disbursing officers were \$127,190,056. The subsidiary liability, \$11,462,523, and the minor coin, \$319,044, could hardly be used for large payments, nor is the silver bullion to be reckoned for such purpose.

With such deductions there remained in the treasury vaults July 1, a little over \$72,000,000. As \$50,000,000 is deemed—

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CASTELLANES ENTERTAIN.

King Carlos, of Portugal, and Party Enjoy Rare Shooting.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Count and Countess Bont De Castellanes entertained King Carlos, of Portugal, at a shooting party yesterday at the Chateau Marais, near St. Cheron. The bag included 46 pheasants, twenty-five partridges and twenty hares.

On the return to the chateau actors and actresses from the Capucines theater played in opera bouffe. This entertainment was followed by a grand dinner.

The Castellanes' guests included the Count and Countess D'Haussonville, the Marquis de Breteuil, the Duke and Duchess de Rohan, the Duchess de Luynes, Prince Lucien Murat, Count Gontaut-Biron, the Marquis and Marchioness de Castellane, Count and Countess Stanislas de Castellane and M. Jean Beaud, the painter.

King Carlos and the other guests of the count and countess returned to Paris on a special train at midnight.

Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

New York, Nov. 3.—President Roosevelt arrived at Oyster Bay at 7:30 this evening for the purpose of voting.

MEETING OF ALDERMEN.

IMPORTANT ACTION ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Nothing at Present to be Done About Pearl Street Extension—Favorable Vote for Purchase of Public Wharf Taken—Anthony Carroll Sustained—Other Matters.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of aldermen was held last evening. When the meeting was called to order a motion was made and lost to adjourn until next Monday evening. A communication was received from the mayor vetoing the petition in regard to the "coal strike." This was accepted. A number of petitions were then read and tabled for printing. The petition in regard to the sale of certain West Rock property by the city to Mr. Beecher of the Diamond Match company for \$700 was taken up and a remonstrance signed by Simeon E. Baldwin and a number of others was read. Alderman Ailing took the floor and argued in favor of the sale for about one half an hour and gave a history of the property up to the present time. Aldermen Dickerman, Corcoran, Beecher, Conway and Dawson spoke favorably in regard to the sale, while Aldermen Trueman and O'Keefe opposed it. The resolution after much argument was finally adopted.

The report of the committee on re-trenchment and reform favored converting the former councilmanic chambers into a public hall.

The committee on railroads and bridges, to whom was referred the resolutions of Henry Donovan concerning air brakes, etc., on street railroad cars reported that action should be deferred as the state railroad commissioners had made an inspection of the Fair Haven and Westville railway road and had made suitable suggestions which the road had already adopted or would adopt.

The next matter to come before the board was the report of the committee on re-trenchment and reform in regard to Anthony Carroll's appointment as inspector. It was accepted and was as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New Haven:

Your committee on re-trenchment and reform to whom was referred the communication of Anthony Carroll to his discharge or employment as an inspector in the department of public works beg leave to report that they have attended to the business assigned, and on due examination are of the opinion that Mr. Carroll is a competent inspector of streets and they therefore respectfully recommend that he be given employment as inspector by the department of public works in the regular order and under the civil service rules.

The next thing in order was the reading of the report of the committee on streets in regard to the Pearl street extension. The report after being read was tabled for printing and was as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New Haven:

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BISHOPS FOR CONFERENCES.

Announced by the Methodist Board—The Complete List.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 3.—The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church to-night announced the presidents of the conferences to be held throughout the world. They are as follows:

Bishop Merrill—Lexington conference, March 18; Central Pennsylvania, March 25; Northern New York, April 22.

Bishop Andrews—New England, Brooklyn, Mass., April 8; Maine, Bridgeton, Me., April 15; East Maine, Newport, Me., April 22.

Bishop Warren—Virginia, Eagle's Rest, Virginia, March 25; Newark, N. J., April 1; Vermont, Northfield, Vt., April 9; New Hampshire, Woodsville, N. H., April 15.

Bishop Foss—Kansas, March 11; South Kansas, March 18; Southwest Kansas, March 25; Northwest Kansas, April 1.

Bishop Walden—Arkansas, January 15; Little Rock, January 22; Northern Indiana, April 8; East Central African Mission conference, Umtali, Africa, July 30; West Central African mission, Quapa, December 16 Liberia, Cape Palmas, January 23, 1904.

Bishop Mallalieu—Upper Mississippi, January 15; Mississippi, January 22; Louisiana, January 29; Gulf Mission conference, February 5; Philadelphia, March 18.

Bishop Fowler—New Jersey, Asbury Park, N. J., March 18; Delaware, Pocomoke City, Del., March 25; New England Southern, Brockton, Mass., April 1; Eastern German, Philadelphia, April 16.

Bishop Vincent—Nine European conferences.

Bishop Fitzgerald—Baltimore, April 1; Washington, April 9; Wyoming, Birmingham, N. Y., April 16; Eastern Swedish, Providence, April 23.

Bishop Joyce—Western South America, Concepcion, Chile, February 11; South America, Rosario, Argentina, March 18.

Bishop Goodsell—Florida, St. Johns River, January 15; Florida, January 22; New York East, April 1.

Bishop McCabe—New York, April 1; Troy, N. Y., April 9.

Bishop Cranston—Mexico, January 15; Wilmington, March 18.

Bishop Moore—Conferences and missions in Japan, Korea and China.

Bishop Hamilton—Central Missouri, March 11; Missouri, March 18; St. Louis, March 25; Oklahoma, April 2.

Bishops Thoburn and Warner—Conferences and missions in India and Malaya.

Bishop Hartzell—Conferences and missions in Africa.

Howe & Stetson.

Howe & Stetson.

Special Sale of "Lansdownes"

at 90c a yard.

From 8.30 a. m. to 12.00 o'clock Tuesday Morning Only.

Wm. F. Read's "Lansdownes," sold the worth over at \$1.25 a yard, will be sold at

90c a yard.

These come in all colors, also in white and black.

Howe & Stetson.

IMPERIAL MILITARY DEFENCE

BLUE BOOK ON BRITISH COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

No Decision Regarding Defences Owing to Differences of Opinion Among the Premiers—Colonies Urged to Perfect Their Military Forces—Lessons of the Boer War—Free Trade Within the Empire—Canada's Firm Stand.

London, Nov. 3.—The blue book on the colonial conference that is owing to differences of opinion among the different colonies, no decision was reached on the question of imperial military defences. Secretary of War Brodrick, in a speech in which he urged the colonies to perfect their military forces, insisted that it would never do, in any future war, to count on having an enemy likely to enable Great Britain to make up during hostilities the deficiencies found at the start. He said that the Boers had neglected at the beginning of the South African war many and obvious opportunities and although the home and colonial levies had improved enormously after a few months' service, it would have been unfair to pit them, in the condition in which they were sent to South Africa, against European troops. The whole present organization of the war office was directed, said Mr. Brodrick, towards being able to strike quickly in a defensive action for any of the empire's dependencies.

The resolution adopted on the subject of preferential trade is the most interesting part of the report to America. In that resolution the conference recognizes the preferential trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies would stimulate and facilitate commerce and strengthen the empire; that in the present circumstances of the colonies it would be practicable to adopt a general system of free trade, that with a view to promoting an increase of trade with the empire, however, it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom. Four premiers urge an imperial grant to colonial products and manufactures giving preferential treatment in the United Kingdom for exemption from or reduction of duties. Five premiers present at the conference undertake to submit to their respective governments at the earliest opportunity a request that such measures may be taken to give effect to the principle of this resolution. A memorandum from the president of the board of trade shows that the presidents were prepared to give preferential treatment on British goods as follows:

Canada, the existing preference of 33 1-3 per cent. and an additional preference on selected articles by reducing duties in favor of the United Kingdom, raising duties on foreign imports and placing duties on certain foreign imports now free; New Zealand, 10 per cent. all round reduction on present duties on British goods; Cape Colony and Natal, 25 per cent. preference on British goods.

Australia was not in a position to define the extent of the preference to be given. Another resolution emphasizes the desirability of considering the refusing of the privileges of the coasting trade, including trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies and between the colonies, to countries wherein corresponding trade is carried in ships of their own nationality.

The conference also adopted resolutions advocating the use of the metric system; the reservation by the government in future agreements of the right to purchase cables and the insertion in new shipping agreements of provisions to prevent excessive freight charges or any preference in favor of foreigners. The radical attitude of the Canadian

ministers in favor of preferential trade was shown throughout the conference. The Canadians definitely urged upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain that, in consideration of the substantial preferences given by Canada to the products of Great Britain, Canadian exports of food products ought to be exempted from the duties imposed this year by Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain did not agree to this proposal. He said he did not believe that there would follow any material result to the trade of the United Kingdom on account of the granting of preferential trade by Canada, great as the Canadian ministers claimed this trade to be, and he declined to agree to such a departure from the fiscal policy of the empire.

CO-OPERATIVE COAL ASS'N.

Mass Meeting of Citizens Decided to Organize.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of residents of the city, but principally from the Ninth ward, was held in Pohlman's hall last night and by unanimous vote it was decided to organize and incorporate what is to be known as the New Haven Coal Co-operative association. The purpose of this new association as may be inferred from the title is to purchase and market coal to the citizens of New Haven at the lowest possible figure. The occasion for such a desperate move, it is said, from the claim that there is a coal dealers' association in the city and that they control the scale of prices and have no competition. Be this as it may from the expressions at last night's meeting the new organization will soon be a reality. The meeting was the outgrowth of a small gathering held last Monday night in the same hall when a committee of fifteen mostly residents of the Ninth ward, was appointed to investigate the feasibility of such a plan. This committee has spent some time and have among other things visited the water front with a view of ascertaining the possibility of securing a wharf or dock. While the committee reported the result of their investigations last night they did not state that a prominent resident of the city who owns a wharf has agreed to give the use of it free gratis to the new company. This will save the expense of purchasing a suitable one, and the only expense necessary will be that of the erection of derricks.

After much discussion it was voted that a committee of seven be appointed to secure signatures of those desiring to subscribe for stock, and to arrange any other details for the securing of a charter and the perfection of the organization.

It is proposed that the shares be \$1 each and that no one person be allowed to purchase more than 100 shares. This committee consists of the Rev. Alexander Irvine, ex-Alderman Harry Donovan, William Horan, William Trueman, Frederick Margetson, Alfred Chadwick, and William Silney. This committee at once began work securing signatures and before they left the hall over 300 residents of all parts of the city had signed.

It is the intention to hold another meeting next Monday night in the same hall at which time it will be stated that the purpose is to organize with a capital of \$25,000. Subscriptions will then be called for and when a sufficient amount has been paid in a charter will be asked for and the final organization proceeded with.

At the meeting last night the hall was packed almost to suffocation and about two hundred were unable to gain admittance.

Miss Glaser Taken Ill.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Lulu Glaser, who was to have appeared to-night in the comic opera "Dolly Varden" at the Academy of Music, was suddenly taken ill shortly after her arrival in this city this afternoon and the playhouse was closed. Miss Glaser's physicians think she will be able to appear in a day or two.